

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ELECTION IN EL SALVADOR

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 2004

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express concern with the resurgence of the Leninist-Marxist FMLN in El Salvador. The FMLN is controversial in part because of its support for organizations such as the FARC, and for the public participation by some of its leaders in a pro-Al Qaeda rally where the U.S. flag was burned immediately after September 11, 2001. The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador was forced to condemn the written public statements related to the September 11 attacks that were issued by the FMLN and hostile toward the United States.

The leader of the FMLN has recently reiterated his commitment to communism. The FMLN continues to participate actively in international gatherings with violent and radical anti-U.S. organizations. Recent purges in the FMLN have reportedly left the party under the almost monolithic control of its most hard-line communist leaders.

Should the FMLN come to power in the upcoming elections, good bilateral relations between our two countries could be jeopardized. El Salvador's ARENA government provides military and intelligence cooperation, and is part of the coalition in the war on terror. The Salvadoran Government is also an active promoter of the free trade agreement with the United States.

To date, the United States Government has granted Temporary Protective Status to nearly 300,000 Salvadorans who are now living and working in the United States—workers who send home some \$2 billion annually in remittances. If the FMLN controls the government of El Salvador following the presidential elections scheduled for March 2004, it could mean a radical change in United States policy as it pertains to the essentially free-flow of remittances from Salvadorans living in the United States to El Salvador.

Under an FMLN Presidency, the United States government would have no reliable counterpart to satisfy legitimate national security concerns, especially those regarding the threat posed by the FMLN's support of groups like the FARC. Therefore, if the FMLN takes control of the government in El Salvador, it may be necessary for the United States authorities to examine closely and possibly apply special controls to the flow of \$2 billion in remittances from the United States to El Salvador—unfortunately to the detriment of many people living in El Salvador.

CONGRATULATING EDDIE MITCHELL ON RECEIPT OF THE CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AWARD

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 2004

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise to honor Mr. Eddie Mitchell, principal of Baldwin County High School in Bay Minette, AL, on the occasion of his being honored with the Ciba Specialty Chemicals Exemplary High School Principal Award. As one of 25 winners nationwide receiving this year's award, Mr. Mitchell becomes the first educator from Baldwin County and from the State of Alabama to have ever been afforded this honor.

The award is presented in conjunction with the National Science Teachers Association to educators for their work in promoting science education within their schools. During his tenure as principal of Baldwin County High School, and previously as principal of Daphne Middle School, Mr. Mitchell has worked tirelessly in the area of wetlands restoration and in establishing an outdoor science classroom facility at his school. His work at these schools has been instrumental in encouraging an interest in science education among students and in promoting an awareness of the preservation of the environment in which they live.

Mr. Speaker, we in this body have for many years strongly advocated the idea of promoting a strong educational system for students nationwide and providing them with every opportunity to excel in the numerous academic fields comprising their education. Teachers and school administrators are the most important people in the process of providing a quality education, and the success students achieve is a direct result of the interest and involvement of these men and women. Mr. Eddie Mitchell personifies the excellent caliber of individuals who have devoted their lives to educating our nation's young people, and he is to be highly commended for his many years of dedication to providing a quality education to these students.

Along with his many friends and colleagues, not only in Baldwin County but throughout the south Alabama educational community, I wish to extend to Mr. Eddie Mitchell my warmest congratulations on receiving the Ciba Specialty Chemicals Exemplary High School Principal Award.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 2004

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here today in support of H.J. Res 87, honoring the life and legacy of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and recognizing his contributions. I am honored that I can be here to reflect upon and recognize the contributions President Franklin Delano Roosevelt made during his remarkable lifetime.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt entered public service through politics. He was elected to the New York Senate in 1910 and he was the Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1920. In the summer of 1921, at the age of 39, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was stricken with polio. Demonstrating indomitable courage, he fought to regain the use of his legs. In spite of these obstacles, Roosevelt became Governor of New York in 1928. In November 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, the first of four terms.

Assuming the Presidency at the depth of the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt helped the American people regain faith in themselves and their government. He brought hope and inspired millions with his famous saying, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

By March of 1924, there were 13,000,000 unemployed, and almost every bank was closed. In his first 100 days, he initiated revolutionary programs and reforms to bring recovery to business and agriculture, relief to the unemployed and to those in danger of losing farms and homes.

President Roosevelt was the first President to successfully merge government and private enterprise to form a partnership that furthered both domestic and international interests. As a result of the unique partnership, American jobs were created at a time when they were so desperately in need and the United States amassed 300,000 planes, 100,000 tanks, 2 million trucks, and 87,000 warships to the Allied cause, out producing the Allied and Axis forces combined.

Roosevelt had pledged the United States to the "good neighbor" policy, transforming the Monroe Doctrine from a unilateral American manifesto into arrangements for mutual action against aggressors. He also sought to keep the United States out of the war in Europe, yet at the same time to strengthen and provide support to nations threatened or attacked. When England came under siege in 1940, he began to send Great Britain all possible aid short of actual military involvement.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Roosevelt understood that the war was escalating out of control, and

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